











Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

# The Occupation of Corinth.

The occupation of Corinth by our troops was a success, mingled with mortification. We ought, with the immense preparations we have made, to have captured the enemy's munitions of war, and at least dispersed his army. He has gone away and taken every thing with him, and is to be pursued to some other point, before being finally and wholly defeated. The expedition of the 2d Iowa cavalry, to Booneville, twenty miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, was successful, in destroying the road, probably, just after the enemy had passed. The job was accomplished on Friday, while the enemy left Corinth on Thursday. The whole of Gen. Halleck's success is therefore known, and it must be set down as comparatively a barren victory. Beauregard and his army are probably on their way to Richmond.

**RETURNED PRISONERS.**—The following prisoners belonging to the 2d Wisconsin regiment, have arrived at Fortress Monroe from Salisbury, N. C.: T. O. Brokens, John Bell, Geo. A. Beck and E. F. Best.

The battle of Chickasaw is considered a victory at Washington. We fear it has been dearly bought. Nearly the whole of our army was engaged.

The Janesville Gazette announces itself one of the conditional kind of Union men.

You are mistaken, Sir. We are for the unconditional restoration of this Union.—We insist that the government shall use every means necessary to this end. We, with many others, think that to accomplish this object the slaves of rebels should be declared free, and used by the army for war purposes. Our opinion is that we cannot effectually quell the rebellion so that it will stay down for all future time, without destroying slavery, the cause of the rebellion. So believing, we shall continue to urge the government to take this course; but if the administration and congress come to a different conclusion, and shall wage war upon the rebels, without giving freedom to the slave, we are still for the restoration of the Union, even in that way. We want you to understand, Mr. Patriot, that we have no conditions, ifs or buts about it. We are for the constitution as it is, enforced over every inch of our whole country, at whatever cost. While our government is at this work, we earnestly hope that Providence and our armies, will so direct the contest, that when it is ended the Star spangled Banner shall wave over a nation of free men, and that at the conclusion of the war there shall not be a single slave under its broad folds.

Will the Patriot do us the justice to state this as our position?

**ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.**—The Chicago Journal of Saturday afternoon says—"It is stated that upwards of fifty of the Camp Randall prisoners escaped last night upon the arrival of the train in this city. One of these named Wm. McDonald, was arrested at Wright's Hotel last night, and another, named Charles Hight, was arrested this morning in Foster's auction room. It is asserted that Foster and his clerk were aware of the fact that Hight was an escaped prisoner. It was their duty, as it is that of every loyal citizen, to inform the authorities. Others are at large, and they should be promptly spotted and arrested.

"Hight and McDonald belonged to the Washington Artillery, a crack New Orleans organization, and were captured at Island No. 10."

**SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.**  
The Orizaba from Panama brings news from a city of Mexico, via Acapulco 8th inst. On that day the French army commenced retreating from before Puebla towards Amexa. It appears there had previously been fighting.

The following is a dispatch announcing the news to President Juarez:  
PUEBLA MAY 8TH.—NOON.—RECEIVED AT MEXICO AFTERNOON.—We have triumphed, and the French have commenced retreating since. We offered them battle this morning, forming our troops in front of their camp. They have refused to accept our challenge and have turned back from their foolish hardness and unpardonable credulity. Please receive compliments in the name of Saragosa and mine.

**Signed, SYLVESTER MIZIA.**  
Gen. Diego Alvarez, who has taken the command as successor to General Alvarez, issued, in consequence of the above news, a decree threatening the penalty of death to all those who should give any information or assistance in any way to the French; also advising the residents of Acapulco to retire to leagues into the interior, thus abandoning that port to the commander of the first French man-of-war who may come in.

The British squadron, consisting of four men-of-war, was at Acapulco on the 17th.

**SLASHES.**—Among other points of interest now within the federal lines about Richmond is "The Slashes"—now called Ashland, in Hanover county, the birth place of Henry Clay—"the mill boy of the Slashes."

General Halleck has established his headquarters at Corinth.

FARMINGTON, Miss, May 21st, 1862.  
**MESSENGERS.**—We are now advancing on Corinth by approaches and laying siege to the enemy's strong hold—we are entrencing as we move. General Pope's division is strongly fortified here—the 8th Wisconsin is in the advance works; directly over our heads are planted 14 guns; on our left, and 75 yards in the rear, are planted four 30 pounder Parrott guns, and one battery of James' rifled guns; on our right are four 32's and four 64-pound howitzers; and the whole length of our lines is as strong as this. So you Janesvillians can form some idea of the amount of artillery we have here. I think the plan is now to move on Corinth with the right and center and cut off the enemy's supplies and force him to fight or leave. They will then have to cut their way through General Pope's forces to escape. We have unto Mr. Butter-nut & Co., if they should come this way. The enemy's pickets are in sight of us, and there is not a minute, scarcely, but what we can hear the skirmishers popping away at one another. Our regiment has just come in off grand guard. We laid in the wood all night in a drenching rain. Soldiering is pretty tough here, now; but the men find but little fault. They are almost constantly on guard or fatigue duty. There is heavy cannonading on our right, now, and they are putting them in about 20 a minute, I should think by the way it sounds. I think the right is advancing and have come in contact with some rebel batteries; probably, our batteries are shelling the woods as they advance. It is frequently done as we move forward.

You can form some idea of the two armies when they call the fight we had on the 9th a skirmish. There were 20,000 men engaged on the rebel side, on our side I think not more than 5,000. It lasted for about four hours, General Pope says five hours, and probably it did. A good many, I guess, thought it lasted a week. There were, on both sides, killed and wounded, 600 men; and that they call a skirmish. If that had taken place in the commencement of the war it would have been called a big thing; as it was, it suited me well enough. I never want the shot and shell to come any nearer my company than they did on that day. But if both armies fight the thing out here, which every one believes they will, there was not powder used enough that day to prime the guns that will be let loose in the big fight.

Do not believe all you hear about the Illinois troops fighting. Wisconsin troops are second to none. Illinois troops had left the field when the 8th Wisconsin remained and every body knows was the last regiment on the ground. General Pope says we left very reluctantly; every body here says "give me the 8th Wisconsin, those are the fellows to fight." General Palmer has complimented the regiment several times for their conduct on the field. General Pope says in his report to General Halleck, we, Gen. Plumer's brigade, acted nobly and held the enemy, 20,000 strong, in check for five hours. He could give us no aid without throwing his whole forces across the creek, and that would have brought on a general engagement that he had orders not to do. He ordered us to fall back, we did so in splendid order, better than I have seen some regiments do on drill.

I have one sick man in my company that is not fit for duty, A. M. Johnson, of Edgerton. The rest I think are all able to go in trenches when the time comes. I am not very well myself at present, but hope soon to be in good trim again. The weather, to-day, is quite cool after a refreshing shower last night. I believe I told you in my last that Captain Perkins had died of his wounds, and in a former letter I gave you an account of Lieut. Beamish and John White getting killed. Their loss is deeply felt in the company, and I heard Col. Murphy say two of his best men had fallen.—John had made a good many friends in the regiment, and was as well known, throughout, as any man in the whole battalion.—I have now occupied more of your paper than I thought I should when I sat down. I must close. My best wishes to all, hoping I may get safe through with my command, and arrive safe at home again, I am yours with much respect.

W. B. BARTON,  
Capt. in 8th Reg't. Wis. Vol.

## Important to Soldiers on Sick Par-tolight.

ANCIENT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Madison, Wis., May 29, 1862.  
The attention of convalescent soldiers now about on sick leave from the Wisconsin regiments, is specially directed to the following order from Major General Halleck, commanding department of the Mississippi:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
Camp on Corinth, Miss, May 17th, 1862.  
**General Orders, No. 27.—Extracts.**  
11.—Where soldiers on sick leave are ready to return to duty, they will report to the Medical Officer of the nearest Hospital, who will give them certificates to that effect. On presenting such certificate, the Quartermaster's Department will furnish them transportation to their regiments.

By command of Major General Halleck.  
J. G. KELTON, A. A. G.  
Wisconsin soldiers now home on sick leave from any of the United States Hospitals, and who are in readiness to return to duty, can report themselves in person to the United States Hospital, either at Chicago, Ill., or Madison, in this state, where they will receive the proper certificate, and transportation from the United States Quartermaster's Department at either of the above named places, to their respective regiments. Soldiers must report in person, and at their own expense, at the places designated.

Papers throughout the State will confer a favor on convalescent soldiers in their vicinity, by publishing the above information.

AVO. GAYLORD,  
Adjutant General of Wisconsin.

A letter from Winchester, Va., states that among the rank and file of the rank and file ladies there is Mrs. Dandridge, better known as "Betty Bliss," the daughter of the late president, Zachary Taylor. The lady recently paid a visit to the prison there, to see some of the rebel inmates, and during her stay had the taste to express the benevolent wish that our troops might be destroyed by the yellow fever, if not by powder and lead. Alas for Betty Bliss!

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Saturday Night's Report.

CAIRO, May 31.  
A Memphis refugee who left Fort Wright on Tuesday and arrived to-day, says that the rebels have 1,000 artillerists garrisoning the fort. In consequence of the severity of cold, most of the rebel gunboats have been abandoned. The guns have been taken to Fulton and Fort Randolph. A strong pontoon bridge has been constructed by rebels via Fort Wright, over which retreat when necessary can be made.

CHICAGO May 31.  
Special from Cairo.  
An Arkansas refugee arrived from the fleet to-day. He says Little Rock is fully occupied by the federals and that what citizens remain are decidedly loyal. The Arkansas state legislature had scattered. Governor Ricitor had fled from the state, and is now at Jackson, Mississippi. Vicksburg had surrendered to the federal fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 31.  
A despatch received at the war department, states that a brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of Rhode Island cavalry, entered Fort Royal yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, and drove out the enemy, consisting of Confederates and four companies of the 12th Georgia, and a body of cavalry. Our loss was 8 killed, 4 wounded, and 1 missing; all of the Rhode Island cavalry.

We captured six officers and 150 privates. Among the officers are Capt. Beckwith West, of the 1st Virginia; 1st Lieut. Gronnell, of the 8th Louisiana, and Lieut. J. K. Dixon and Waterman, of the 12th Georgia. We recaptured 18 of our troops taken by the enemy at Fort Royal a week ago, among whom are several officers. We captured a large amount of transportation, including five engines and eleven railroad cars. Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised, and was therefore not enabled to burn the bridge across the Shenandoah.

A despatch from the associated press reporter gives the names of our killed. The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but is said to be large, as our cavalry cut in upon them in splendid style.

NEW YORK, May 31.  
The Great Eastern takes 148 passengers, half steerage, and 665,000 in goods. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, with McClellan's army, dated Fair Oak Station, says: We are on the eve of an important battle. I am on the extreme left of the line, within a short distance of the James river. At this point we have had several skirmishes with the enemy, which resulted in their discomfiture in every case. Communication has been had by Gen. McClellan with the gunboats on the James river. The Galena is much damaged and will have to go into dock before she can again go into action. A deserter, named Henry Church, formerly of Fair Haven, Mass., came into Heintzelman's camp and reported 15,000 rebels sick in the hospitals at Richmond. Gen. Nagle's brigade has driven the rebels from a position near the falls from Richmond, which is now far within our lines. Our loss is one killed and six wounded, two badly.

NEW YORK, May 31.  
Additional names of released prisoners from Salisbury, North Carolina.—A. Andre, 1st Ill. cavalry; D. Ackerman, 4th Ohio; A. D. Ackerman, 7th Ohio; John Arre, 14th Ohio; Edward Brown, 8th Ohio; F. Buckleman, 8th Ohio; J. S. Barnes, 1st Michigan; Reuben Goors, 7th Ohio; J. C. Bryant, 1st Ky.; U. R. Brown, 13th Ind.; John J. Powers, 13th Indiana.

WASHINGTON, May 31.  
A despatch from General Banks to the Secretary of War states that the 5th New York cavalry entered Martinsburg, this morning, and passed several miles beyond, when they encountered the enemy's cavalry and captured several prisoners, a wagon, muskets, ammunition, &c. Col. DeForest reports that Col. Kenly is at Winchester wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 31.  
Special to Post.—At the latest advices the rebels were above Front Royal in considerable force, and Gen. Banks' forces were pushing on, having fought a brisk battle and completely defeating the enemy. It is safe for loyal people to act as if they heard more good news. It is reported here, to-day, that the wife of the rebel Gen. Lee will not be released until the rebels fulfill their agreement to give up Col. Corcoran.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 1.  
The following despatch was received at the War Department, this afternoon:

FIELD OF BATTLE, JUNE 1st, 12 M.  
We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Generals Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes were engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday at 1 o'clock, the enemy taking advantage of a terrible storm which flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our right flank. Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably. This caused temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost, but Heintzelman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, and checked the enemy. At the same time I succeeded, by great exertion, in bringing across Gen. Sedgwick's and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with their dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was overpowered by the guns. We have taken many prisoners, among whom are General Pettigrew and Col. Long.

Our loss is heavy, but the enemy's must be enormous. Excepting Casey's division, the men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges were made.  
[Signed.] GEO. H. MCCLELLAN.

HANOVER, PENNSY., June 1.  
Special to Tribune.—The rebels have evacuated Martinsburg and Charleston. The damage to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad is trifling, and it can be put in operation to the Ohio river in two days.

NEW YORK, June 1.  
Special to the Times, dated Harper's Ferry, Saturday, states that there are no signs of the enemy. The 11th New York militia, German regiment, refused to be sworn in. Gen. Saxton then rejected the whole regiment.

The steamer Baltic arrived, yesterday, from Key West. The evidence against the steamer Crossian is conclusive. She will be condemned. Pensacola advises that the residents welcomed our troops joyfully. Billy Wilson occupied the residence of S. R. Mallory. New Orleans dates are to the 22d. Gen. Shipley assumed the duties as mayor. Maj. Bell recorder and Capt. Jones H. French chief of the police. They take charge of the city till loyal men are elected. Bank of Commerce has opened, commenced business refusing to take rebel shillings.

NEW YORK, June 1.  
The prize steamer Palace of London arrived, to-day, captured on the 26th, off Charleston, by the steamer Beinville. She is an iron steamer, has 14000 bags of powder, 50 cases of rifles, 800 bags of coffee

and some quinine. The vessel and cargo is valued at \$300,000.

The ship Boyd from Liverpool has arrived with 700 Mormons aboard.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.  
Advices from Fort Craig are to the 13th. All was quiet in the vicinity.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.  
Judge Burch, who has been stumping the state as a candidate for governor some time past, was arrested at Rolla on Friday, by order of Col. Brayne, commanding that post, for uttering disloyal sentiments, while making a speech, which was evidently designed to procure secession votes. Quite a number of noisy secessionists, in this city, have been arrested within a few days and it seems to be the determination of the provost marshal general to promptly suppress disloyalty in whatever form it is manifested.

BALTIMORE, June 1.  
Gen. Dix left for Fort Monroe, to take command of the department of Virginia, relieving Gen. Wool, who is reported to be coming here.

CAIRO, June 1.  
Later arrivals from Pittsburg Landing bring the following: The last train transporting the retreating rebels, left Corinth half an hour before the federal officers entered.

Gen. Pope has taken 800 prisoners and a few unserviceable G-pounders. Two regiments of cavalry and a large force of infantry went out from our left on Wednesday, to destroy a bridge on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, a short distance south of the rebel works, but had not returned on Friday night. It was supposed the expedition had encountered a position of the rebels who retreated towards Kosouth.

About 5,000 rebels took the road leading in a direction northwest from Corinth. Our cavalry are pursuing. Our troops occupy Corinth in large numbers and are much mortified at the escape of the rebels.

Skirmishes occurred on Wednesday and Thursday was attended with considerable loss on both sides. The 8th Missouri regiment, which was first over the rebel entrenchments, has lost over 30 killed within the last four days. The 2d Missouri lost seven killed and forty-two wounded during a skirmish on Thursday.

A lady who arrived at Paducah from Corinth says, when she left there a week ago, Beauregard was still being reinforced. A deserter claiming to have been a telegraph operator at Beauregard's headquarters, states that ten days ago, dispatches were sent to the commanding officer to hold Mobile at all hazards, as it would be the base of important operations, and that reinforcements were sent to them immediately thereafter.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 1.  
The steamer Nebraska has just reached Cairo from Pittsburg Landing. Officers from Corinth say that a portion of our force are camped in the town. Gen. Halleck and Gen. Grant have received their headquarters. A force of Confederate cavalry, estimated at 8,000, had left in the direction of Memphis by land on the Kosouth road, who were being pursued by the federal cavalry and artillery with a prospect of speedily overtaking them.

When our forces arrived within the town they found conspicuously posted upon the front of the empty warehouses and deserted dwelling houses, "this house to let, onquire of G. T. Beauregard."

Gen. Halleck is said to have been very indignant when he found the bird flown and the nest still warm on his arrival. There is also a feeling of regret manifested on every hand by the army that an opportunity was not afforded them to whip out the rebels in a fair fight.

The 8th Missouri was the first regiment to enter the town.

The hospital steamer Louisiana, with 300 sick from the hospitals at Hamburg, arrived this evening. She brings no later intelligence from Corinth.

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 1.  
Indications are fast increasing that Gen. Sigel may be designated for the command of the troops in the valley of Virginia.

BALTIMORE, June 1.  
Mrs. Greenhow, her daughter, and Mrs. Baxter and Morris, four female traitors, who have been imprisoned at Washington for some time, were sent to Baltimore, last evening, under a guard, and left for Old Point, to be sent south. The officers having charge of the women took them to the Gilmore House, where they were permitted to have a regular levee, and to-day they received quite an ovation from the secession women of Baltimore, much to the disgust of our union people.

WASHINGTON, June 1.  
During the whole of the battle this morning, Professor Lowe's balloon was overlooking the scene, at an altitude of 2,000 feet. Telegraphic communication with McClellan, and direct communication with the military forces was successfully maintained, Mr. Park Spring, of Philadelphia, acted as operator. Every movement of the enemy was obvious and instantly reported.

This is believed to be the first time a balloon reconnaissance has been successfully made during a battle, and certainly the first time the telegraph station has been established in the air to report the movements of an army and the progress of a battle. The advantage to General McClellan may have been immense.

Special to the New York Tribune.

CORINTH, May 31, v. Cairo, June 1.  
Yesterday morning our reserve divisions were brought up, and our entire line moved forward, the men having two days' rations in their haversacks. During the day we kept up a tremendous fire, shelling the woods freely. The rebels hardly showed themselves, but replied feebly with a few shots. Last night we threw up breastworks along the entire front, and slept on our arms within 1000 yards of the enemy's breastworks. At six o'clock, this morning, General Pope entered Corinth without the slightest opposition and took possession; at the same time the mayor, who had come out on a different road, met General Nelson and surrendered the town to him. There were no inhabitants remaining, except the women, children and old men.

The rebels succeeded in carrying away absolutely everything, except a few provisions, which, with the warehouses, were buried before we arrived. They took every invalid from the hospital, and every letter from the postoffice. They did not leave a single gun and had been moving away for more than six days, and stores more than the telegraph station has been sent to the rear. The whole army guard, under Bragg, 10,000 strong, marched southward at daylight. Citizens assert positively that Beauregard was here and in command, and left with the army. All concur that there were never more than 60,000 troops there at once, and usually much less. The rebel fortifications are five miles long and extended from the Memphis & Charleston railroad to the Mobile & Ohio railroad, but they were much weaker than we supposed. They could have been carried by storm at any time. The few prisoners we have are deserters from the rebel rear guard. There is great mortification in our army. I have details from one who was there in person.

WASHINGTON, June 1.  
The Times' Washington correspondent says McClellan's dispatch, touching the conflict of Saturday, before Richmond, was made public early this morning and created unusual excitement in the city. It is every where the subject of animated discussion and has given rise to a thousand rumors, each of which his its earnest advocate.—One story is that the gun boats have forced their way to Richmond, and command the city, while our troops are rapidly entering; another is, that we have possession of the first line of the enemy's works, and are vigorously shelling the city, but this writing nothing is really known beyond the official despatch. The general impression is that Richmond has not yet fallen, or not in our possession, but our position is strong and satisfactory, and that our flag will within a few hours wave over the doomed city.

Tribune's dispatch.—The rebels showed themselves on the Potomac opposite Maryland Heights, last week, but were soon scattered by a few discharges from the 9 inch Dahlgrens, manned by sailors, which were planted on the heights. They were not prepared to find the gunboats up there. The question whether to exclude newspaper correspondents from the lines of our armies in the field, is we have learned, seriously discussed in war councils here.

Lieut. Frank C. Davis, of Averil's 3d Pennsylvania cavalry was dispatched on Sunday last with a small squad, to open communication between the land forces and the gunboats, opposite City Point on the James River, and he accomplished his errand in a style so handsome, and surmounted such difficulties in doing it, that he has been thanked by the commanding general in a public order. The Lieutenant reports the Galena very much cut up by the enemy's shot. The battery was engaged with mounted 30 large guns. Lot of shot are still sticking in her below the water line.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1st.  
The projected new Union newspaper will be started this week. There was a union meeting at Portsmouth last night, attended by 1200 persons. Patriotic speeches were made, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The fortifications at Pig Point were blown up to-day. A reconnaissance in force was made to Winton, N. C., yesterday, by General Viele. The result has not yet transpired. According to the statement of prisoners brought down this afternoon, the object of the enemy's attack on our left wing, yesterday, was to reach the river, and cut out our line of communication.—This was the purpose of the address to the troops before leaving Richmond, yesterday morning. The union meeting held at Norfolk last night was a very spirited affair. It was got up at short notice, in consequence of the presence of Segur, but it was a perfect success. Some 800 people were present.

WASHINGTON, June 2.  
Dispatches of unofficial character, received from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, say that the importance and dimensions of our victory increase as they are hourly developed.

The following was received at the war department, this morning:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Camp near Corinth, June 1, 1862.

To Hon. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.—  
The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Pope:

It gives me pleasure to report, to-day, the brilliant success of the expedition sent out on the 28th inst. under Col. Elliott with the second Iowa cavalry. After forced marches, day and night through a very difficult country, and obstructed by the enemy, he finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Booneville, at 2 o'clock a. m. on the 30th. He destroyed the track in many places south and north of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed the switch and track, burned up the depot and locomotive, and a train of 26 cars loaded with supplies of every kind, destroying 10,000 stand of small arms, three pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and about 2,000 prisoners, which he could not keep with his army.

The enemy had heard of his movements, and had a train of box cars and flat cars, with flying artillery, and 600 infantry, running up and down the road to prevent him from reaching it. The whole road was lined with pickets for several days. Col. Elliott's command subsisted on meat alone as they could find in the country. For daring and despatch this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Col. Elliott and his command to high distinction. The result will be embarrassing to the enemy, and contribute greatly to their loss and demoralization. He reports the road full of small parties of the retreating enemy, scattering in all directions.

BALTIMORE, June 2.  
A respectable citizen of Baltimore has just arrived from Winchester. He escaped from there last Thursday. He states that Col. Kenly and a large portion of his command were prisoners there, and that the many rumors we have received in regard to the cruel treatment of their regiment are altogether unfounded. The stories of burning hospitals with all in them, he says is untrue.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.  
The English iron steamer, Cumbrria, captured by the gun boat Huron, after a chase of five hours off Charleston, has arrived. She sails from Charleston, and sailed from Liverpool for New-York, and thence for Charleston. It was captured while attempting to run the blockade, and taken to Port Royal. The cargo consisted of liquors, clothes, medicines, Enfield rifles, &c.

NEW YORK, June 2.  
The steamer Star of the South has arrived from Port Monroe with 641 rebel prisoners, captured at the battle of Hanover Court House.

Stocks firmer, United States 6's 81, registered 92, United States 6's 68; coupons 81, 85.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 2.  
Last night the enemy made a slight demonstration on the Neck opposite this place, but not in sufficient force to cause any serious alarm. They are not believed to be sufficiently strong to make an attack. Our pickets still occupy the Virginia side of the river.

The following losses were sustained by our late retreat up to the present time: total loss, excepting the cavalry which is light, sums up killed 31, wounded 122, missing 622. Stragglers are still occasionally dropping in. Commissary-urgent Ruse of the 8th Pennsylvania was cut off by the enemy at Middletown. He returned to Strasburg, and concealed himself in the woods at the roadside, about 10 regiments, who, an hour later left town, and struck him up the valley towards Wandstock. This force did not participate in Sunday's fight, but probably went to Harpersburg to intercept Fremont's army from coming coming to our rescue. Lieut. Col. Pickney of the 3rd Wisconsin has been tendered and accepted the command of the 20th Wisconsin.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.  
Judge Burch was brought here on Saturday night, and released on parole, yesterday, to report at the provost marshal's office, to-day, when his case will be further considered.

Advices from Arkansas say that one rebel gunboat and several steamers are reported at Little Rock. The gunboat shelled a rebel camp under the impression that it

was occupied by the federals, wounding several rebels, and scattering the whole garrison. The Union troops had driven the rebels 15 miles before Little Red river, and General Curtis' cavalry had scattered the enemy on his front and flank, killing 18 or 20 of them.

Report says the mouth of the Arkansas river is blockaded by the federal vessels. Capt. Frisbie, commanding a detachment of the 37th Illinois infantry and 1st Missouri cavalry, captured on the 29th near Neosho, Mo., two colonels, one lieutenant, 20 privates, and a number of guns and revolvers, 15 horses and a large train of forage and provisions.

Mobile papers, of the 26th, found in the rebel camp at Corinth, contain a dispatch from Gen. Johnston, stating that the federal fleet had just passed two batteries on the river, and were within eight miles of the city, where great excitement existed.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 31.  
Our cavalry found all the tents of the enemy standing. They took hundreds of barrels of beef and 7,000 stand of arms in a large encampment on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, said to belong to Price and Van Dorn's forces, who left on Thursday night. The rebels are being brought in in squads of 40 to 50. Our cavalry found the rebels in strong position, with artillery supported by infantry. The rebels commenced moving their sick, last Monday. Beauregard and Bragg were at Corinth on Thursday afternoon.

The recently published card of the army newspaper correspondents gives an erroneous impression that General Halleck has prohibited the reporter of the New York associated press, with his army, from telegraphing, even when not contraband, except such items as he approves. General Halleck has never used such influence over the associated press dispatches, and prohibited only such items as are of a contraband character.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 1.  
Residents say that the rebels burned Cypress Creek railroad bridge, by misapprehension, causing the destruction of seven locomotives and as many trains, loaded with commissary and quartermaster's stores. This accounts for the smoke seen by the signal corps from the tree tops.

Col. Elliott and command returned, after destroying the Mobile and Ohio railroad in several places, and a large amount of stores.

He captured three pieces of artillery, 30 mounted prisoners and about 600 infantry, with but little loss on our side. He found 2,500 sick and wounded at Booneville.—Memphis refugees report that all the news from the rebels has been removed to Grandis Mississippi.

## The Markets.

NEW YORK, June 2.  
Flour market heavy and 5c lower, sales 8,500 bbls. at 4.20 1/2 super western, 5.40-5.60 common to medium extra western. Wheat market 1c lower, fair export demand, sales 90,000 bus. at 85 1/2 Chicago spring, 88 1/2 Milwaukee club, 1 1/4 number Ohio.

MILWAUKEE, June 2.  
Flour dull. Wheat firm, light sales at 73 1/2 for No. 2 and 1.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMAINING in the Janesville Post Office, June 1st, 1862, uncalled for.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Ladies.	Gentlemen's List.
Benett Miss Nelly	McCallum Miss Ellen A 2
Black Miss Nelly	Myers Miss C
Butler Ann	Neal Miss N
Brundage Mrs B	Olestadter Miss Berth
Clauson D A	Olestadter Miss Berth
Cran Mrs A	Palmer Mrs L B
Cran Augustus	Palmer Mrs Mary L
Davis Maria Thomas	Percey Miss E
Davis Mrs D	Parker Mrs C
Dillon Miss A W	Percey Mrs J















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